

## GERMAN HOST NOW 18 MILES FROM LEMBERG

Take Rawa Ruska—  
Reach Zolkiew. Cut-  
ting Off Retreat.

## RUSSIANS GO TO LAST DEFENCE

Next Stand on Line Only  
Nine Miles from the  
Galician Capital.

## DNIESTER LINE YIELDS

Czar's Forces Abandon South  
Bank of River—Austrians Re-  
pulse Attacks in Bukovina

London, June 21.—The important  
railroad town of Rawa Ruska, thirty-  
two miles northwest of Lemberg, ac-  
cording to a Berlin official report, is  
the latest Russian position in Galicia  
to fall into the hands of the Austro-  
Germans. The Austrians, according to  
Vienna, have advanced to Zolkiew,  
eighteen miles north of Lemberg, the  
investment of the Galician capital must  
be so nearly complete that the Rus-  
sians either must withdraw from the  
city or leave a portion of their forces  
there to be besieged.

The German General von Mackensen  
is reported to have seized the railway  
connecting Rawa Ruska with Lemberg,  
thus cutting off the retreat northward  
of the Russians. According to the latest  
news from the Austrian headquarters,  
the Teutonic allies are now within nine  
miles of the limits of Lemberg.

Withdraw Across Dniester.

Considerable wonder is expressed by  
the German military critics over the  
Austro-German advance of the last  
few days. They had expected the Rus-  
sians to make a firm stand along the  
Grodzka line. Instead, however, Grand  
Duke Nicholas, the commander in chief  
of the Russians, not only retired quick-  
ly from this position, but, evidently  
recognizing his dangerous predicament,  
also ordered the withdrawal of the  
Russian forces from south of the  
Dniester River.

Regarding the crisis in the Galician  
campaign, the "Bourse Gazette," of  
Petrograd, says:

"In view of the continued German  
reinforcements in Galicia the situation  
forces us to choose between retaining  
Lemberg and preserving the freedom of  
our operations, it is possible we shall  
have to make a sentimental sacrifice,  
and abandon the Galician capital."

Emperor William was officially an-  
nounced to the German War Depart-  
ment to-day, was present at the battle  
of Beskid for possession of the Grodzka  
line, west of Lemberg.

Emperor Witnesses Battle.

The announcement that the Emperor  
has assumed supreme command of the  
operations in Galicia is interpreted  
here as an indication of the Germans'  
complete confidence in the final vic-  
tory of the assault on Lemberg, now  
regarded as so near at hand, that the  
generals who during the last two  
months have battered their way across  
the province with the Emperor to par-  
ticipate personally in the triumph.

The Austrian War Office communi-  
cation says:

"The pursuing allied troops have ad-  
vanced to Zolkiew, about eighteen  
miles north of Lemberg, and south of  
Lemberg to the Skemerek Rivulet. The  
Russian troops on this line are every-  
where being attacked."

"Near Tzikolaw and Zydaczow the  
enemy is standing on the Dniester."

"The troops of the army of General  
Planner have repulsed attacks from the  
front in Galicia, the east of Rawa  
Ruska the Russians were attacked yes-  
terday by German troops and driven  
back."

The Russian General Staff's state-  
ment, issued at Petrograd to-night,  
says:

"On the night of the 20th our troops  
retired from the Grodzka Lakes, on the  
Lemberg positions."

"On the Dniester the enemy has de-  
veloped a series of attacks between Kiko-  
law and Jidachew, in the course of  
which he was driven back from the  
villages of Demanska and Lienska, suf-  
fering heavy losses. Hence the main  
line of travel northward, hence the  
bulwark issued to-day, recorded results  
far exceeding the expectations of the  
most optimistic observers."

Special dispatches from the front de-  
scribed the Russian retreat, eastward  
from Grodzka, and the Russian resist-  
ance from the Tanew River to the  
mouth of the Wereszka. Air scouts  
report that the Russians have fallen  
back upon their last line of defence  
between Lemberg, which is nine  
miles west of the city limits.

The situation at Lemberg is evidently  
precarious, as General von Mackensen  
to-day seized the railway between Lem-  
berg and Rawa Ruska, which is the main  
line of communication. This, it is  
considered, gives the Russians the al-  
ternative of preparing for speedy  
evacuation or of trying to hold the

## DE WET CONVICTED OF HIGH TREASON

Leader of South African Re-  
bellion Against Britain To Be  
Sentenced To-day.

Rioemfontein, June 21.—General  
Christian De Wet, one of the leaders  
of the South African rebellion against  
the British government, was found  
guilty of treason to-day on eight  
counts. Sentence was deferred until  
to-morrow.

General De Wet headed a rebellion  
in the Orange Free State and Western  
Transvaal in October, 1914. He was  
captured on a farm at Waterburg, British  
Bechuanaland, to which place he  
had been pursued by a motor car brigade.

General De Wet was placed on trial  
on June 10 on a charge of high trea-  
son. The indictment against him cov-  
ered alleged rebellious acts and sedi-  
tious utterances. He pleaded not  
guilty to a charge of high treason, but  
guilty to a charge of sedition.

General De Wet was commander in  
chief of the Free State forces during  
the Boer War. He was Minister of  
Agriculture in the Orange River Col-  
ony for several years.

## EXPECTS LANSING DECISION TO-DAY

Capital Believes He Will Be  
Named Bryan's Successor at  
Cabinet Meeting.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]  
Washington, June 21.—President Wil-  
son is expected to announce the selec-  
tion of Robert Lansing as Secretary  
of State following the regular meet-  
ing of the Cabinet to-morrow morning. It  
was understood here to-night that the  
President had also considered naming  
Secretary of War Garrison as Mr.  
Bryan's successor, but had decided that  
his services in the War Department  
were too valuable.

Should there be no change in the  
President's plans over night, the se-  
lection of Mr. Lansing as the premier  
in President Wilson's Cabinet will  
mark an event of peculiar historical  
significance. When James G. Blaine  
resigned from Harrison's Cabinet John  
W. Foster, Mr. Lansing's father-in-law,  
took his place as Secretary of State.

Mr. Lansing left here to-day to at-  
tend the commencement exercises of  
his alma mater, Amherst.

It is just possible that the formal  
announcement of Mr. Lansing's ap-  
pointment will be held up for a day or  
two.

## THOSE SKEETERS! THEY-PUFF-BITE

Girls on Boardwalk Nowadays  
Just Have to Smoke to Pro-  
tect Dainty Hosiery.

Atlantic City, June 21.—There's a  
new fad among the women visitors  
here. It started Saturday, when one  
fair creature in the rolling chair pro-  
cession blithely, and seemingly all ob-  
livious of the shocked countenances of  
seated boardwalk strollers, puffed con-  
tently away at a cigarette. To-day  
there were scores of 'em leaning lan-  
guidly against the rattan backs of the  
moving chairs and enjoying smokes.

There were many protests, but since  
those who indulged were decorous  
enough, and accompanied by male es-  
corts, nothing could be done about it.  
The police winked, shrugged and other-  
wise demonstrated their helplessness.

Most of the smokers were young  
girls, who between puffs giggled as if  
it were the jolliest of larks. A few  
held dainty gold tipped cigarettes;  
some were equipped with ornamental  
gold holders, and all, if asked why they  
ventured on the custom, said: "Why,  
just to keep the mosquitoes away."

## Pope Fears for Safety; Grieves Over Lusitania

Pontiff Complains That His Guards Are Snatched  
Away and His Private Correspondence Opened  
—Sees Danger of Revolution in Rome.

Paris, June 21.—"La Liberte" pub-  
lishes to-day an interview with Pope  
Benedict, signed by Louis Latapie, who  
was sent to Rome to ascertain the  
Pope's views on the various aspects of  
the war. Pope Benedict is quoted as  
expressing horror at some of the de-  
velopments of the war, but in the main  
his words have to do with peace.

The interview began with an allusion  
by the Pontiff to what the Holy See  
had done in respect to the war. His  
holiness had addressed a letter in  
favor of peace to the Catholic world.  
He had proposed a truce to the bel-  
ligerents for the Christmas tide. He  
had endeavored to obtain an exchange  
of prisoners, and had the good fortune to  
obtain in this respect an appreciable  
result.

His Holiness referred to the letter  
he had written to Cardinals Lucon and  
Amette, of Rheims and Paris, respec-  
tively, and to his consistorial address  
on January 22.

"Germans Answer All Accusations."

M. Latapie quotes the Pope as say-  
ing: "You desire that I should con-  
demn every crime specifically, but each  
one of your accusations is accompanied  
by a reply on the part of the Germans,  
and I am not able to institute here a  
continuous discussion nor can I make  
investigations at this moment."

"Is it necessary to inquire as to  
whether the neutrality of Belgium has  
been violated?" asked the correspond-  
ent.

"That was under the Pontificate of  
Pius X," the Pope replied.

"Is it not known that many priests  
have been taken as hostages in Bel-  
gium and France and shot?"

"I have received from Austrian

## SIEGEL, CONVICT IN MODEL JAIL, SAYS HE'LL PAY

Fight for Liberty Aban-  
doned, He Starts on  
8½ Months' Term.

Merchant Who Failed for \$7-  
500,000 Sups on Mush and  
Milk, Sleeps in 4 x 9 Cell.

## PLANS NEW BUSINESS CAREER WHEN FREED

[From A Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]  
Rochester, June 21.—Henry Siegel,  
who on December 29, 1913, failed for  
\$7,500,000, owing one-third of that  
amount to 15,000 depositors in his pri-  
vate bank, this afternoon began serv-  
ing his ten months' sentence, imposed  
last November in the Monroe County  
penitentiary, the model jail of the  
state. For good behavior he will get  
six weeks' commutation, which means  
he will be freed on March 8.

In the meantime as prisoner No. 1, A,  
he will be employed in the jail office,  
his physique not qualifying him for  
the heavier work on the farm.

Siegel formally abandoned his fight  
for liberty at 10 o'clock this morn-  
ing when he was called to the bar of  
the Supreme Court in Genesee.

"Have you anything to say why your  
state of sentence should not be vacat-  
ed?" asked Justice Clark.

"No, your honor," said the little mer-  
chant.

"I move that the stay of sentence  
be vacated," said Arthur C. Train, As-  
sistant District Attorney, the nemesis  
who has followed Siegel since the crash  
of his enterprises.

Why Siegel Decided.

Granting the motion, Justice Clark  
gave a hint of the real reason why  
Siegel's composition offer of \$150,000  
was withdrawn. Reminding Siegel that  
sentence had been stayed to let him  
try to make substantial restitution, the  
court said it understood he had made  
diligent effort to do so and had failed.

"There was no intention at that  
time," Justice Clark said, "to per-  
manently suspend sentence. It was  
merely a temporary stay to enable  
you to endeavor to make that substan-  
tial restitution. The stay is vacated.  
The Sheriff will take custody of the  
defendant."

It was knowledge of this intention of  
the court to compel the serving of the  
sentence, no matter what money was  
paid over, that led Siegel to decide to  
take his medicine. From the day the  
trial ended last November, up to this  
morning, the court has been much criti-  
cized. It has also been bombarded with  
letters from one faction of the deposi-  
tors demanding that Siegel be put in  
jail unless he paid over \$300,000 as  
partial restitution.

Obviously the court could not be a  
party to any such bargaining, however  
sympathetic with the deposi-  
tors, particularly after the New  
York Grand Jury had inquired into the  
charge that bribery had been used to  
obtain the approval of a majority of  
them. Therefore, Justice Clark, the  
court's local counsel, Charles D. New-  
ton, Siegel's local counsel, that he  
would have to serve his sentence.

Siegel's friends thereupon withdrew  
the \$150,000 they had paid to keep  
him out of jail, and the consequence of  
the offer of settlement was not presented  
to Justice Clark.

"I could not have stayed free if I  
had had \$300,000 to give," said Siegel  
to his lawyer, William Henkel, jr.,  
who had learned of his intention of making  
no further effort to evade going to jail.  
"So what was the use?"

One Woman Blamed.

When Siegel came down to breakfast  
at the Big Tree Inn, in Genesee, this  
morning he found William Henkel, jr.,  
John King, Edward A. Doyle and Irving  
Coon, representing the majority of the  
creditors who had assented to a perma-  
nent stay of his sentence, waiting for  
him.

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## U. S. WINS LONG FIGHT TO BREAK UP COAL TRUST

Supreme Court Declares  
D. L. & W. Railroad's  
Contract Illegal

Must Not Dictate  
TO COAL COMPANY

Agreement of 1909 for Exclu-  
sive Purchase and Sale Held  
Unlawful Monopoly.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]  
Washington, June 21.—The contract  
of 1909 between the Delaware, Lacka-  
wanna & Western Railroad Company  
and the coal company of the same  
name was declared by the Supreme  
Court to-day to be in violation of the  
commodities clause of the interstate  
commerce law. Under this contract all  
coal mined by the railroad company,  
except such as it used for operation,  
was sold at the mouth of the mines  
to the coal company, which sold it to  
consumers, transporting it when pos-  
sible over the lines of the railroad com-  
pany.

The government contended that the  
contract by which the coal company  
alone purchased the railroad's coal  
was monopolistic and an evasion of  
the commodities clause, which was in-  
tended to divorce railroads from the  
coal business.

In the United States District Court  
for New Jersey the government's suit  
was dismissed. It was this decision  
which was reversed to-day by the Su-  
preme Court. In reading its opinion,  
which was concurred in by all of the  
justices, Justice Lamar pointed out  
that the stockholders, officers and di-  
rectors of the railroad and coal com-  
panies were identical to all practical  
purposes and that the railroad dictat-  
ed coal prices to the customers of the  
coal company.

Right to Start New Suit.

The court's unanimous decision di-  
rected the lower court to enjoin the  
railroad from transporting coal under  
the provisions of the contract. The  
court specifically preserved to the gov-  
ernment a right to proceed in a new  
suit against the railroad to test the  
latter's right to purchase coal for sale.

The decision was hailed by govern-  
ment officials as a great victory, likely  
to have an important bearing on the  
fight which has been waged for years  
to break up the so-called "hard coal  
trust." Attorneys conversant with in-  
terstate commerce affairs wondered,  
too, whether the decision would affect  
the Interstate Commerce Commission's  
ruling on various phases of the anthracite  
coal business under investigation for  
months by that body.

The mere organization of the coal  
company by the railroad was not dis-  
approved by the court. Justice Lamar  
said that it was natural, if not nec-  
essary, after the passage of the com-  
modities clause for the road to organ-  
ize a corporation to supply coal which  
it was known to be producing.

The court said it was not illegal for  
the stockholders of the railroad to take  
stock in the coal company, but added  
that where two companies, one of which  
was organized by another, with com-  
mon stockholders as a rule and officers  
of one to a large degree officers of the  
other, made contracts which affected  
the interest of minority stockholders  
or of third persons or of the public,  
the act of their unity of management  
had to be considered in testing the  
good faith of the transaction.

Sherman Law Violated.

Considering the nature of the con-  
tract made, together with this unity  
of management, the court held that  
the commodities clause and the Sher-  
man law had been violated.

The contract of 1909, Justice Lamar  
pointed out, provided that the railroad  
company would sell and the coal com-  
pany buy all the coal mined during the  
continuance of the contract by the

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## MOTHER'S DEVOTION VAIN

Throws Herself Under Horses'  
Hoofs, But Baby Is Killed.

Mrs. Pearl Berriman threw herself  
under the hoofs of a heavy team pull-  
ing an ice wagon in an effort to save  
her baby, Hannah, a year and a half  
old, last evening, but was too late.

The child was playing in the street  
in front of her home at 343 Blake  
Avenue, East New York, and ran into  
the path of a horse. Almost in the same  
manner Max Dannenberg, aged five,  
of 453 Williams Avenue, East New York,  
was run down by a moving van driven  
by Isadore Wrookofsky, of 509 Blake  
Avenue. The child was taken to the  
Kings County Hospital with his skull  
crushed.

## ITALIAN SINGERS NEED NOT FIGHT

Ferrari-Fontana, Excused from  
Active Service, Says Govern-  
ment Is Conserving Artists.

Singers, real tenors, barytones and  
bassos, who are subjects of Italy are  
not wanted in the war. Of course,  
everybody sings in Italy, but only a  
few are qualified to sing at La Scala, Milan,  
or at the Metropolitan Opera House,  
in New York, to come within the range  
of exemption from war service.

This bit of enlightenment came to  
port yesterday with the arrival of Edo-  
ardo Ferrari-Fontana, one of the Met-  
ropolitan Opera Company's tenors, who  
arrived on the Italian steamship Duca  
d'Aosta. He left here in May to join  
the Italian cavalry, in which he holds  
the rank of lieutenant, but after he  
had served a week the government de-  
cided to release its singers.

Of course, if a patriotic barytone,  
tenor or basso preferred fighting to  
singing, the government would not ex-  
tend him for remaining in the service.  
Signor Ferrari-Fontana, however, went  
home to fight, offered his services, and  
was advised to be content with the re-  
serve service, which will report to the  
government within ten months.

# Frank Spared from Gallows; Mobs, in Rage at His Escape, Menace Governor for Mercy

STAKED HIS CAREER TO SAVE FRANK.



GOVERNOR SLATON OF GEORGIA AND HIS WIFE.

"I would be a murderer if I allowed this man to hang," the Governor  
said. "It means that I must live in obscurity for the rest of my days." And  
mobs throughout the state last night clamored for his blood.

## SUPREME COURT LETS DOWN BARS TO NEGRO VOTES

Overthrows the "Grand-  
father Clause" in Mary-  
land and Oklahoma.

Washington, June 21.—The "grand-  
father clause," by which Southern  
states have disfranchised hundreds of  
thousands of negroes, while permitting  
any white man to vote, received its  
death blow from the Supreme Court  
of the United States to-day.

The decision of the court that the  
"grandfather clause" was unconstitu-  
tional was unanimous, and is virtually  
the first ruling by the highest court  
on this point. The court has side-  
stepped this issue several times, but to-  
day the question was answered so  
flatly in the negative that it is doubt-  
ful whether any further laws aimed at  
disfranchising the negroes will include  
the "grandfather clause."

To-day's decision invalidates the  
"grandfather clause" of the Maryland  
law, recently adopted, and applied  
only to state and city elections, and  
the similar clause in the Oklahoma  
law, which applied to all elections.  
The Maryland law was an attempt to  
avoid any national issue on which the  
case could be taken to the Supreme  
Court.

Property and other tests for voters  
enacted by the Maryland Legislature  
for Annapolis in the same act in which  
the "grandfather clause" was inserted  
were held to be so closely related to the  
latter clause as to make all the qualifi-  
cations fail.

The whole idea of the "grandfather  
clause," which has been enacted in al-  
most every Southern state, was to per-  
mit a man to vote if his ancestors were  
able to vote prior to 1860, or prior to  
the adoption of the Fifteenth Amend-  
ment. Usually the clause was accom-  
panied by a rigid educational qualifica-  
tion, so that a few negroes could meet  
it and be allowed to vote, thus giving  
a semblance of fairness to the law, un-  
der which it could be said negroes were  
really voting.

The court held that a state might  
prescribe a uniform literacy test for  
voters, but it should not be used as a  
subterfuge to prevent negroes from  
voting. It was taken from this that  
various other methods of disfranchis-  
ing the negroes without directly stat-  
ing the intention of the law will also  
be thrown out if they are taken to the  
Supreme Court.

The court held that election officials  
who sought to enforce the "grand-  
father clause" could be held amenable  
to law for denying persons a right to  
vote, and that such officials could not  
disregard the fact that the Fifteenth  
Amendment had stricken out of the  
law the word "white" as a qualification  
of voting.

ROBINSON, ARTIST, HELD

Is Arrested with John Reed in  
Russia.

Washington, June 21.—John Reed,  
an American war correspondent, and  
Boardman Robinson, an artist, are  
under arrest at Kholm, Russia, for  
having entered the military zone with-  
out permission.

Ambassador Marry, at Petrograd, re-  
ported their detention to-day and asked  
for information which would establish  
their status and obtain their release.

## Slaton, Guarded by Militia, and Police Declares Martial Law to Protect Himself.

## RACE HATE SWEEPS ATLANTA

Mary Phagan's Townsmen Burn Governor  
in Effigy—Soldiers in Readiness as  
Crowds Howl for Vengeance.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]

Atlanta, June 21.—The Fifth Georgia Militia were called out  
late to-night to defend the home of Governor Slaton against a  
mob of about two hundred men, infuriated at his commutation of  
Leo Frank's sentence from death to life imprisonment. The  
guardsmen dispersed the rioters with fixed bayonets.

All evening long a great crowd in front of the City Hall  
bellowed itself hoarse with threats against the Governor. The  
Atlanta police did their best to disperse them. Man after man  
suspected of being a leader in the disturbance was carted away  
to jail. Again and again the mounted police attempted to clear  
the sidewalks. The crowd gave way in front of them and swept  
in behind. Men jerked at the horses' bridles or tried to pull the  
riders from their saddles. All of the police reserves had been  
called out, and still the crowd refused to move, and grew larger  
every moment.

Toward 10 o'clock the mob appeared to disperse, and the  
police began to breathe more easily. Since early morning they  
had been busy quelling sporadic riots all over the city.

A little later the reason for the sudden dispersal of the crowd  
became evident. Residents on Peachtree Road telephoned that  
automobiles had passed at high speed, filled with armed men and  
headed toward the Governor's home, seven miles from the centre  
of the town. Still later a large mob of marching rioters followed.

Violent as is the sentiment against  
Frank, it does not compare with the  
hate lavished from every street corner  
in Georgia on Governor Slaton. From  
the time the first extra appeared on the  
streets, early to-day, his people have  
not ceased to curse him. Frank is now  
a side issue; it is the Governor who is  
held the real criminal.

Militia Rushed Out.

When the militia was called out one  
battalion clambered into automobiles  
and tore out of town, with the roar of  
cut-outs wide open. Another marched  
to the executive mansion. The third  
stood at arms in the armory, ready to  
quench any uprising that should flare  
into life elsewhere. These last had  
machine guns with them.

When the guardsmen arrived at the  
Governor's home the automobile corps  
of the rioters had already taken pos-  
sion. The cars were drawn up at the  
side of the road. Their erstwhile oc-  
cupants were clambering over a bar-  
ricade of barbed wire that had been  
thrown around the Chief Executive's  
property. The soldiers deployed across  
the road and fixed bayonets.

"You have exactly five minutes to  
get out of here," an officer informed  
the mob, which had already ceased to  
howl for Governor Slaton's gore. "At  
the end of that time, we charge."

Two Soldiers Hurt.

Some of the rioters said afterward  
that the guardsmen would not have  
carried out their threat. None of them  
was sufficiently attached to that theory  
to test it. They beat the militia's time  
limit by several minutes. They met  
their brethren in disorder, on their  
way back to town. Their panic was  
contagious, and the infantry followed  
in their gasoline-reeking wake. Dur-  
ing the brief melée Lieutenant Parker  
was knocked unconscious by a brick  
and Private Cooper was cut by a  
thrown bottle. Several were hit with  
stones.

"I shall not be a Pontius Pilate,"  
Governor Slaton said quietly, when in-  
formed that the mob had left town to  
attack him. "I have done what I be-  
lieve to be right. If they tear me to  
pieces they cannot make me change my  
mind. In six months all of these who  
are against me will see that I have  
done the right thing."

A telephone message from Milledge-  
ville, where the state prison farm is  
located and where Leo Frank was  
taken to-day, said that trouble was  
fanned there to-night, and asked that  
the Governor order out the Milledge-  
ville company of militia.

The Governor told his informant that  
such a request would have to come  
from the Sheriff of Baldwin County.  
At midnight the Sheriff had not re-  
quested troops.

The Governor was surrounded at his  
home by about a dozen friends, nearly  
every one of whom was armed with a  
rifle or pistol. The unexpected ar-  
rival of a member of the family at a  
dark corner of the front porch caused  
the Governor himself to hastily pick up  
a large pistol.

Officials secretly took Frank by train  
and automobile from the Atlanta jail  
to Milledgeville, and soon afterward  
Governor Slaton issued a long state-  
ment giving his reasons for commuting  
the sentence, which was to have been  
executed to-morrow.

The Governor maintained there was  
reasonable doubt of Frank's guilt of  
the murder of Mary Phagan. He de-  
voted much of his statement to the  
part the negro, James Conley, might  
have played in the crime.

"Murder" to Hang Frank.

"Feeling as I do about this case,"  
said the Governor, in giving out his  
statement, "I would be a murderer if I  
allowed this man to hang. It means  
that I must live in obscurity for the  
rest of my days, but I would rather be  
ploughing in a field than to feel for  
the rest of my life that I had that  
man's blood on my hands."

Frank was delivered at the state  
prison at 4:30 o'clock this morning.

## BRAVE MAN'S ACT FRANK'S FRIENDS CALL DECISION

Slaton's Sense of Justice,  
They Say, Prevents  
Blot on Georgia.

"It was the just act of a brave  
man!"

Adolph Lewisohn could not for a  
moment say more, but he had in a few  
words described the general attitude  
taken by prominent men of this city  
who felt thrilled and elated at Gov-  
ernor Slaton's action in commuting  
Leo Frank's sentence in commutation  
of his death penalty.

These sympathizers are under con-  
stant surveillance of a large force of  
private detectives, who are on duty  
night and day in all parts of the 300-  
acre plant. Eighty thousand pounds of  
gun cotton are carried out daily and  
placed in scows in the Raritan River  
and taken to Gravesend Bay for ship-  
ment to England and Russia.

This is the second fire to occur in  
the drying room in less than a month,  
since the concern has been manufactur-  
ing gun cotton for the Allies. A rumor  
that the blaze was started by Austrian  
and German sympathizers was not ver-  
ified. It was admitted, however, that  
several hundred Austrians and Ger-  
mans were employed in the plant. The  
rumor will be thoroughly investigated.

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Two Soldiers Hurt.

Some of the rioters said afterward  
that the guardsmen would not have  
carried out their threat. None of them  
was sufficiently attached to that theory  
to test it. They beat the militia's time  
limit by several minutes. They met  
their brethren in disorder, on their  
way back to town. Their panic was  
contagious, and the infantry followed  
in their gasoline-reeking wake. Dur-  
ing the brief melée Lieutenant Parker  
was knocked unconscious by a brick  
and Private Cooper was cut by a  
thrown bottle. Several were hit with  
stones.

"I shall not be a Pontius Pilate,"  
Governor Slaton said quietly, when in-  
formed that the mob had left town to  
attack him. "I have done what I be-  
lieve to be right. If they tear me to  
pieces they cannot make me change my  
mind. In six months all of these who  
are against me will see that I have  
done the right thing."

A telephone message from Milledge-  
ville, where the state prison farm is  
located and where Leo Frank was  
taken to-day, said that trouble was  
fanned there to-night, and asked that  
the Governor order out the Milledge-  
ville company of militia.

The Governor told his informant that  
such a request would have to come  
from the Sheriff of Baldwin County.  
At midnight the Sheriff had not re-  
quested troops.

The Governor was surrounded at his  
home by about a dozen friends, nearly  
every one of whom was armed with a  
rifle or pistol. The unexpected ar-  
rival of a member of the family at a  
dark corner of the front porch caused  
the Governor himself to hastily pick up  
a large pistol.

Officials secretly took Frank by train  
and automobile from the Atlanta jail  
to Milledgeville, and soon afterward  
Governor Slaton issued a long state-  
ment giving his reasons for commuting  
the sentence, which was to have been  
executed to-morrow.

The Governor maintained there was  
reasonable doubt of Frank's guilt of  
the murder of Mary Phagan. He de-  
voted much of his statement to the  
part the negro, James Conley, might  
have played in the crime.

"Murder" to Hang Frank.

"Feeling as I do about this case,"  
said the Governor, in giving out his  
statement, "I would be a murderer if I  
allowed this man to hang. It means  
that I must live in obscurity for the  
rest of my days, but I would rather be  
ploughing in a field than to feel for  
the rest of my life that I had that  
man's blood on my hands."

Frank was delivered at the state  
prison at 4:30 o'clock this morning.

## CHURCH FAIR ENDS IN KNIFING AFFRAY

Rowdies Attack "Strong Man"  
with Club, Then Stab Him  
and Stone Crowd.

Two rowdies, armed with a knife  
and handful of stones, turned a  
peaceful church fair on the grounds  
of the Mapleton Park Congregational  
Church, 15th Avenue and 66th Street,  
Coney Island, into a scene such as the  
citizens of Atlanta were witnessing in  
their public squares last night.

The crowd, which was witnessing the  
church fair, was the thug's vic-  
tim. He was the strong man in a  
freak show conducted by William  
Beyer, one of the trustees of the  
church. Graf was lying on a table in  
the side show tent while Beyer was  
trying to break a slab of slate that  
rested on his chest.

As Beyer struck the stone, some one  
outside struck Graf a heavy blow on  
the leg through the tent wall. The  
"strong man" postponed the stone-  
breaking act and rushed out to find out  
who was trying to break up the show.  
He found a crowd of rowdies gathered  
at the tent door.

"Well, who are you going to hit?"  
one of them called out.

"You'll do," said Graf, as he grabbed  
the man. They clinched and fought  
furiously for nearly a minute. Sud-  
denly Graf threw up his hands and  
staggered to the tent.

"I'm stabbed!" he shouted.

The crowd which had gathered to  
watch the fight heard his cry and in a  
moment the thousand and more persons  
who were in the grounds were rushing  
toward the tent. Graf was carried inside  
the church. He was lying on a table in  
the side show tent while Beyer was  
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## MARIETTA HANGS SLATON IN EFFIGY

Marietta, Ga., June 21.—Governor  
Slaton, who commuted the sentence  
of Leo M. Frank, was hanged in  
effigy here to-day. A life-sized  
dummy, strung up to a telegraph  
pole, bore an inscription, "John M.  
Slaton, Georgia's Traitor Governor."

Mary Phagan, the victim of the  
murder, formerly lived here.

The effigy was removed from the  
telegraph pole to-night by a small  
crowd of men and burned in a pub-  
lic square near the base of the  
monument to the late Senator Alex-  
ander S. Clay. The police made no  
attempt at interference.